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THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER. OFFICE IN COBB'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

COBB & MEAD,

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Middlebury, Sept. 1, 1855.

N. HARRIS M. D., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist Teeth filed with Crystalized Gold, all operations done in Dantistry as usual, office at his residence on Park Street, west side of the little Park.

H. KINGSLEY. Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. Burgion: and mechanical Denglet,
Rooms in Brewster's Block, Main St., one-door
North of the Post Office.
All operations upon the Teeth will be penformed in scoordance with the latest improvement in
the Arkand warranted.

DR. JENNINGS Would take this method to inform the public that he has concluded to make this place his residence, and would here express his gratitude this numerous patrons in this, as well as the surrounding towns, and hopes he may still meris their

rounding towns, and hopes he may still meris their patronage.

Dr. Jankinos, would inform his patrons that he has again taken rooms at the Addison House, where is will give his undivided attention to all who give him a call.

Middlebury, Nov. 25th, 1867.

SIMILIA SIMILIABUS CURANTUR GRATEFUL FOR PAST FAVORS, Dr. Of J. Finits would announce to his hitherto patrons, friends, and the public generally, that he has taken into connection, in the practice so Homomoravelic Medicine, and Suscensy, R. G. Graness, M. D., a gradinate from the Western Bossepathic College, at Cleveland, Ohio. By this arrangement Drs. Extra and Granes hope to be the time according to the property of the property of the constantly Homogement Drs. Ext.ts and Unana constant able (in a good degree) to amply the constant increasing demands for Homotipathic Remedier 1 the Sion.

West Cornwall, March #1, 1868.

JOHN W. STEWART, Attorney and Counsellor at Law AND BOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. CALVIN G. TILDEN Fire and Life Insurance Agen

Middlebury, Nov. 25, 1866. 32; A. H. COPELAND, Books, Stationery, Magazines,

NEWSPAPERS, SAND CHEAP PUBLICATION At the Telegraph Office, near the Bridge

8. HOLTON, JR., WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY Near the Bridge, Middlebury, Vi As low rates. El

E. McCLURE & CO., BAKERS. MIDDLESURY, VERMONT

GEORGE M. BROWN,

GEORGE M. BROWN,
TAILOR,
Informs his friends and customers, that he
has opened a shop in Stewart's building over
the store of R. L. Fuller, where he will attend
to all business in his line.
Cutting dons to anit customers.
Warted—a good Journeyman,
Middlebury, Oct. 15, 1866. 26;1f MIDDLEBURY

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE IRON STORE.

JASON DAVENPORT. Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IRON, STOVES, HARD WARE CUTLLEY, JOINERS' FOOLS, &c. MIDDLESURY, VERMONT.

BARBER SHOP. GEO. W. DUSTIN wishes to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he

Shaving and Hair Dressing Room in Brewster's Building, next door to the Post Of-fice, where he will try to please all that favor-him with a call. Particular attention will to POETRY.

A Dream of Summer.

Bland as the merning breath of June. The south west breezes play; And through its hare, the winter no Seems warm as summer's day.
The snow-plemed angel of the North Has dropped his loy spear; gain the mossy earth looks forth-Again the streams gush clear,

The fox his hill-side cell forsakes, The muskrat leaves his nook, The blue-bird in the meadow brukes is singing with the brook. Bear up, oh Mother Nature IV cry Bird, breeze, and stroumlet free; Our winter voices prophecy

So in those winters of the soul, By bitter blasts and drear O'erswept from memory's frozen pole, Will sunny days appear.

Reviving hope and faith, they show

The soul its living powers,

And how beneath the winner-know Lie germs of summer flowers & si

The night is mother of the day, wire V The winter of the spring, And ever upon old decay The greenest mosses cling; Behind the cloud the starlight !urks, Through showers the subbeams fall; F.r God, who loveth all his works, Has Jeft his bope with all!

Ida's Coming Home to Me. I hear a voice sweetly singing. While my soul is fondly clinging
To sweet hopes kept bright and free And while yet the voice doth linger, Still methinks I hear the singer,

ida's coming home to thee." Angels seem around me stealing. Brighter days to mie revealing. With sweet notes of malody.

"Bow not like the weeping willow,
Nor let teurs bedew thy pillow— Loved ones now are on the billow-ida's coming nome to thee."

Gently warbling "I will bring ber

Oh! the words my soul are thrilling For ere long, if God is willing, My dear loved ones I shall see. Then let sorrow haunt me never, Grief no more two true hearts seyer, But my song be flowing ever-

Many times is fancy's dreaming, When my mind with thought was teeming. I have seen her by me—seeming Like an angel pure and free. Soon these fancies will be over, I shall see my little rover, And true angels round us hover, Singing—" Ida's come to thee."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oiroassie.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following interesting sketch of Circussia and its inhabitants :

"Circassia, including the Caucasas, comprehends several district Territories r States, as Ossetin, Abasia, Imitetta Mingrelia and Dagbestan, while some include Georgia, once an independent kingdom, under the same general name. The population is estimated at two million which is divided into seventeen different tribes, which are again subdivided into nowards of one hundred and twenty independent clans. The strongest and most prominent tribes are the Tcherkness, who occupy the northwestern portion of the Caucasian range, and are divided into fifteen different clam.-The name of the country Circassia, is said to be derived from that of this tribe Tcherkess, which is Tartar, and signifies a highwayman or robber, the justice of whose application the history of this mountain race has fully justified from the earliest age. The Abasians, embracing eleven clans, and mus-bering one hundred and fifty thousand souls, are located southwest of the for-

On the extreme heights of the Caucas us, amidst a region of barren rocks and eternal snows, are found the Ossets and the Seaghis, formidable and bold robbers, who are the soourge and terror of the adjacent country. An almost impassable range near the Black Sea is inhabited by the Susnes, a race almost wild and savage. Caghestan borders upon the Caspian Sea, and is a large district occupied by a numerous population. Mingrelia is another considerable territory, being a part of aurient Colchis, and extending along the Black Ses about one hundred and fifty miles by forty or fifty inland. Imiretta, a part of ancient Iberia, is about eighty miles long, bounded by Mingrelia on the West. Georgia is situated between the Black and Caspian Seas, north of Armenis and south of Circamia, having a territory of twenty thousand square miles, and a population of nearly four hundred thou-sand souls. Beside these there are various little tribes and clans of the greater tribes scattered through all the corners of this mountainous region. Their habitations perched on the summits of the highest cliffs, and on the edge of the steepest precipiose, have a most fearful

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aspect; while the half wild tribes, secured from foreign invasion by the poverty of their country, and the immens and taugled forest which surround them, turn their hands upon one another, butchering their rivals, burning their villages, and subsisting in a good degree by plun-

The Circassians, but still more the Georgians, as is stated by Dr. Rosen, are distinguished for the symmetery of their form and the beauty of their features, while they do but little in cultivating the soil, live in the most filthy, ill-constructed and inaufficient hovels, subsist upon the coarsest food, and sell their own daughters for slaves, or for the harems of the Turks. Though the trade in slaves has been interdicted by the Porte, it is still carried on, though less openly, and Circassian girls are bought and sold for the Turkish harems, as before. Nor do females object, as they expect an improvement in their condition, since they may live at their case, and even become the wive of Pashas or the Grand Signor. The common price is from \$150 to \$200 though a Turk has been known to pay \$800 in a case of the purchase of a rare beauty. In general all the Circassian tribes profess the Mahomedan religion, which they hold, however, very loosely, while a small part has embraced the doctrines and forms of the Russian or Greek church. Without schools and without books, they have no measure of education and scarcely any of them possess among themselves, or have imbibed from the Russians, the smallest tincture of litera-

The females, however graceful, are without any mental culture, their time being directed to embroidering, weaving and making garments. It is hardly possible to find one who can read or write. The boys are taught to read the Koran, the Mussulman Bible, by the priests in the mosques. They have no written laws. and therefore usually all their affairs are regulated in Council, like our Indian tribes, the most venerable or the most distinguished by his military exploits, taking the lead. The government is feudal, the chiefs of the tribes being called Pshees, and the most exact deference required, as in the clans of the Scottist Highlands, to all the claims of rank and precedence. The chiefs and nobles keep a free table, and are served by the nobles and their serfs.

It is said there are no less than thirty different languages spoken by these vari ous tribes and clans, scattered over a territory with an average breadth of 200 miles, and a length of 800."

The Chevalier D' Aubigne, who fled o England during the French revolution of 1798, and for a while lived there in a very straightened manner, accumulated a fortune of eighty thousand frances by teaching the English fashionables how to mix salad. He visited his patrons in a carriage, attended by a servant.

The custom of sitting at table to drink. after dinner was over, was introduced by Margaret Atheling, the Saxon Queen o Scotland. She was shocked to see the Scottish gentlemen rising from the table before grace could be said, and offered a cup of choice wine to all who would re-

Fish did not become a popular article of diet in Greece until a comparatively late period, and there was a society against cruelty to fish," by abstaining from devouring what was alleged to make the devourer ferocious and inhuman. With Romans the mullet was prized above all other fish. It was sometimes served up six pounds in weight, and such a fish was worth three hundred dollars! It was cooked on the table, for the benefit and pleasure of the guests. Turbot was next nighest in estimation, and occasionally offending slayes were thrown into the ponds to feed them.

The old Romans paid special honors to agriculture, as did the Jews. Their coin was stamped with symbols in connection therewith. The Greeks refreshed the mouths of their plowing oxen with wine. Charles the Ninth exempted from arrest for debt all persons engaged in the cultivation of the staple articles of agriculture.

Cortes went to Mexico in search of gold; but the first discovery he made was of chocolate. The monks were the earliest to adopt it, but the generous beverage was considered a sort of wicked luxury for them, and they were warned against it. The moralists engerly condenned it. The Spanisrds, however, sloomed it with enthusiasm.

It is recorded that Antony once rewarded his cook with the gift of a city, for having prepared a repast which elicited the encomiums of Cleopatra.

To able progent and lime I

An English Dean, named Nowell, and flourished in the turbulent reign of Queen Mary, was the accidental inventor of bottled ale. He was out fishing with a bottle of the freshly drawn beverage at his side, when intelligence reached him that his life was in danger. He threw down his fishing rod, burried his bottle of ale in the grass, and fied. Afterwards reclaiming his bottle the cork flew out at the touch, and the dean was so delighted with the creamy condition of the ale that he took good care thereafter to be supplied with the " same sort."

Streams and springs of water were greatly reverenced by some ancient nations. According to the popular belief of the Greeks, every stream, spring and fountain had a resident deity. The Egyptions grateful for the blessings they de rived from their beloved Nile, flung into it corn, sugar and fruit, as thank offerings The Persians and Cappadocians raised al tars beside streams, and paid adoration to the god whose existence was evidenced by the crystal element. The common people of Rome drank to excess of water, both hot and cold. The former they drank in

winter, as a stimulant! The breakfast of a Greek soildier take at dawn of day, consisted of bread soaked in wine. Greek patricians sat down daily to but one solid meal; soldiers and plebeians partook of two .- They were ac counted peculiarly coarse people who con sumed three. The Romans in this respect are similar to the Greeks.

In Rome milk was used as a cosmetic, and for baths as well as a beverage .-Five hundred asses supplied the bath and toilet vases of the Empress Hoppies Some dozen or two of the same animals were kept to maintain the decaying strength of Francis I. of France. Apro pos of milk. Butter was not known either in Greece or Rome until comparatively late periods. The Greeks received it from Asia, and the Romans were taught its use by the German matrons.

Eggs filled with sa't, used to be eater by curious maidens, after a whole day's fasting, on St. Agnes' eve, in the belief that in the after dreams of the maid her future husband would be revealed to her.

Relation of Masters and Appren-

We have often thought that if masters properly comprehend the relation they sustain to their apprentices and employees their pecuniary interest would not only be greatly enhanced, but that a positive good would be rendered to every branch of industry in which they are engaged, as well through a more harmonious concert of aciew, this relation is somewhat anal to that existing between parents and children, so far as the development of their minds and the instilment of sound principles of morality and industry, the encouragement of skill in manipulation, and the attainment of knowledge are concerned. We believe the observation of a celebrated master, that no one is born without capacity for some branch of industry, is a just one, and that where stupidity exists it is nothing else but neglect of proper discipline and education in the youth of the person unfortunately deficient. To establish this fact it needs no fresh argument of ours to show how extremely ductile, how capable of government and restraint, and how susceptible of instruction human nature is, when approached in the proper spirit of kindness, lignity and respect, which stimulates seed and ambition, and produces a correspond-

ing return.

The first duty of a master should be to present in himself an example of imitation in the elements of industry, morality, system, and the other attributes which constitute a superior (mechanic or workman. There are many apprentices who have so much of the spirit of self-reliance and genins that this example is not essentially necessary ; but if we pursue the reflection, and for the certainty of the ru'e consider (what no man can fail to observe) the effect the characters of others of a superior hand have upon those immediate-Ty connected with them, it will be obvious to all that the master, in a great measure impresses the inferior with the prominent traits of his character. They should, moreover, observe and study the dispositions and minds of their apprentices, with a view of conciliating their regard and confidence, and through this means to catablish a free and familiar intercourse, and render the task of instruction and development more simple and easy. As the apprentices advance in knowledge and skill, suitable evidences of appreciation and encouragement should be given them. This will stimulate their ambition and exertion, and create among them a worthy spirit of emulation,

When the character of an apprentice is such as to require a tight rein upon his actions, and the deprivation of privileges. and other suitable punishments for idleness and misconduct, care should be observed that these curbs and punishments do not descend into such acts of tyranny as will destroy the spirit and ambition of the youth, and render him obstinate, unruly, and beyond all future influences of excellence and good. Besides a thorough instruction in his trade or profession, and a sound and healthy education to otherwise render him fit for his social position in life, it should be the aim of a master to instill into his pupil all the scientific and other knowledge possible, even should such knowledge have no direct bearing upon the business or trade in which he engaged. Such acts of interest, kindness and confidence as these, and others of corresponding character, cannot fail to produce the most marked beneficial result upon the interests of the master, and the happiness and condition of the greatful

WHAT MAKES DOUGH RISE ?-- The cause of the rising is the vinous fermentation produced by the spontaneous change of the gluten or albumen, which acts upon the sugar, breaking it up into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. If the fermentation is regular and equal, the kneading and intermixture thorough, and the dough kept sufficiently and uniformly warm, the production of gas will take place evenly throughout the dough, so that the bread, when cut, will exhibit numberless minute cavities or pores, equally distributed throughout. For its capability of being raised, dough depends upon the elastic and extensible properties of its gluten, which is developed by the admixture of water with flour. Hence the proper quantity of water is that which imparts to the gluten the greatest tenacity—an excess of it lowering the adhesiveness of the glutenous particle. The toughness of the gluten prevents the small bubbles of gas from rising to the surface. Being caught the instant they are produced, and expanding in the exact spot where they are generated, they swell or raise the

PURE AIR .- The Electric Medical fournal of Philadelphia, in speaking on this subject, very properly remarks that it is not only necessary that men may have sufficient air to breathe, but it i necessary to provide air for the apartment itself in which they live, as well as for the persons who inhale it. The influence of impure air is not only exercised tion as a superior social elevation given upon persons through their breathing orto the worthy class under them. To our gans, but the surface of their bodies, heir clothes the wells of the spartm -in short, the free surfaces of everything in contact with the air of the place becomes more and more impure-a harbor of foulness, a means of impregnating every cubic foot of air with poison-unless the whole apartment has its atmospheric contents continuously changed, so that everything animate and inanimate is fresh-

ened by a constant supply of pure air. SAGACITY OF A Dog .-- On Monday morning last, Mr. John Snow, the stagedriver between Montpelier and Chelse left Chelses (where he resides) for Montpelier, to return to Washington to stop for the night. A child of his being very sick when he left home, he requested his wife to attach a note to the collar of his dog, informing him of the child, and to despatch the dog, at 10 o'clock in the evening, in search of his master, At about 11 o'clock, Mr. Snow heard the dog at the door of his room in Washington, and upon his collar was the note informing him that his child was much better. The dog had travelled about ten miles, and with remarkable precision went directly to the room in which his master slept. If "Tasso" isn't a "carrier dove," he is surely entitled to credit as a carrier dog-an expeditious telegraph, without batteries or wires .- Watchman.

THE MAN WITH SHAWL HEED NOT AP-PLY .- We find in a country exchange, the following advertisement:

"I am desirous of securing the services of two male teachers to teach school the coming winter. I take this method there-fore of making known the fact. If this notice meet the eye of any man (I mean physical as well as mental) who is willing to teach as well as keep school, I should

be happy to see him.
"N. B.—No person who wears a shaud, spectacles, or toalks with a cane, need apply, as sufficient instruction from that class has already been had.

H. B. MATNARD, Agent.

"Kendall's Mills, July 10, 1858."

- Every hour that a man is in debt is a year spent in slavery." According to this, what an everlasting long life some people must live.

Mr. Foot's remarks on the Atlantic Telegraph Bill, in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 25, 1857.

The bill to expedite telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, being under consideration, Mr. Foot said :-

Mr. President, I voted for this bill as it passed the Senate. I shall vote now it favor of concurrence in the House amendments. Both Houses, full upon consideration, have agreed upon the leading features, and thus have signified their approval of the purposes of the bill. The House amendments are simple, well understood by the whole Senate, of comparatively little importance, and require no examination in committee. They do not impair or essentially modify the main provisions and objects of the bill. The friends of the measure can have no hesitancy in agreeing to these amendments at once without delaying, and thereby endangering the passage of the bill. The amendment of the honorable Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) is an adversary propesition, tending, if not designed, to delay, and so far forth, to defeat the bill-s legitimate and parliamentary course, to be sure, as coming from a hostile quarter. Such a motion will, of course, embody the vote of the opposition to the bill, but will not be likely to command

a vote from those who desire its passage I shall vote in favor of concurrence because I have no objection to the House amendments, and am in favor of the ob jects of the bill, and desire its immediate passage in order to secure those objects I regard the measure which this bill is intended to aid as the great and crowning enterprise of this age of progress in the application of art and science to the practical purposes of life. I have an abiding confidence in the complete suc cess of the proposed undertaking. This confidence is founded chiefly upon the results of experiments already made, and upon the opinions of scientific practical men. Submarine telegraph lines have been laid down in several instances, and in every case they have been attended with complete success to the extent they have been tried.

But, Mr. President, let me inquire for a moment what is the proposition upon which we are called to act—the proposi tion contained in the bill before us? Why sir, to express it in brief, it is nothing more or less than whether we will aid in an effort which, if successful, is to place us as a Government and a people in direct and immediate communication with the civilized world, for the comparatively trifling consideration of fifty to seventy thousand dollars a year. The experiment, if successful, costs us nothing but for a few months, which would otherwise be unemployed, in assisting to lay down the wire. The whole loss, in case of failure, falls upon the company.

In the event of the success of the en-

terprise-and success is hardly to be deemed doubtful-its benefits to our country, and to the whole country, and to every material interest of the country, commercial, political, and social, must, indeed, be invaluable. No man may now undertake to measure them. It places us in daily communication with the capital and the commercial marts of every State in Europe, and with portions of Asia and Africa. It places us in easily communication with our diplomatic representatives at foreign courts-at London and Paris and Madrid and Vienna and St. Petersburgh and Constantinople and elsewhere. The leading events which transpired on the eastern continent on yesterday are made known to the American people today. The debates in Parliament; a revolution in Fran e; the fate of a battle ; the fall of a city or an empire ; the change of a dynasty : all the great and stirring events of the day, as well as the daily prices current, are brought forthwith to the knowledge of our own Government and people. It is for those who say that all this is nothing, to oppose this measure. It is for those who may regard all this as of no account, to laugh at it as a wild and impracticable, and visionary scheme. It is for those who may count all this as of no value, to denounce it as an extravagant and unwarrantable waste of the public money.

But, sir, I have faith to believe it will stand the test of the severest ordeal, and outlive all assaults of whatever character, and from whatever quarter; that it will command the undivided assent of the American people as a great economical measure—as a measure of immense practical value to the country-as a measure eminently promotive of international peace union and harmony -as one of the proudest triumphs which genius and art ave ever achieved-as, in short, the sub-

limest consumation of the age in which we

Just so widely different are my views and my anticipatious from those of honorable Senators who feel themselves constrained to oppose the passage of this bill. A very few months, however, will test the results of the experiment, and test the wiser policy and the deeper discernment of those who resist or of those who favor the measure. When it shall have been once brought into successful and triumphant operation as its friends anticipate. it will vindicate itself-it will silence all clamor, all ridicule, and all opposition, and be hailed everywhere and by everybody as a boon to the country and the world. And when once its benefits and its blessings shall have been fully realised depend upon it the American people will never consent to dispense with them. As soon would they consent to dispense with our whole system of railroads and telegraphs and other modes of internal com-

This is by no means the first time that an important experimental enterprise has been scouted as a wild and visionary scheme, involving a useless waste of time and money. This case belongs not to the thousand schemes and bumbugs of the hour, resting upon no principles of science or of common sense, but which contravene both. It belongs to no class of supposed new discoveries, nor does it propose the development of any new principle hitherto untried and unknown. It only purposes to extend and enlarge the operation of a well known principle of natural science, and which has been thoroughly tested. But all new and untried enterprises whether practicable or impracticable, must pass the ordeal of public and private criticism. Fulton's experiment encountered jeers and ridicule, when he placed the first steamboat on the waters of the Hudson. The first idea publicly appounced of the possibility of running carriages or cars over land by steam power, at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, was jeered at as the fancy of some hair-brained lunatic. Dr. Morse's proposition was made the subject of jest when he asked the aid of Congress to enable him to test the practicability of his telegraph. The experiments and labors of these men have overcome and outlived all opposition and all scepticism, and their names stand enrolled among the benefactors of their country, and of their race.

Trial and experience are always better and safer and more reliable than mere theory, however plausible it may be. The learned Dr. Lardner was once lecturing to an intelligent audience in Boston, and was expounding to them the physical impossibility of crossing the Atlantic ocea by the power of steam, when his beautiful and well reasoned theory was all set aback and completely overturned by the arrival for the first time, of the Great Western, direct from the docks of Liverpool. And now to-day, English and American steamers are traversing the waters of the world; and I regret as an American eitizen, to feel obliged to add that through our narrow and short sighted policy, we are surrendering to Great British the supremacy and almost the entire monopoly of the steam navigation upon the

Sir, it is a wise and an econ Government which takes care to secure to its own citizens, by timely and needful aid and encouragement to private immaterial improvements of the day. I an in tayor of our government having a hand in this great work, and sharing in its honors and its countless benefits. The work is too great and too expensive to be undertaken by unaided private efforts. The company which proposes to undertake it is composed of our own citizens, in part at least, who are gentlemen well known to the country as possessing the highest character for integrity, enterprise, and responsibility. They have applied to the British Government for aid, The British Government expresses its willingness to lend the requisite aid, proposes to join the American Government in granting such aid, the amount being stipulated, upon precisely equal terms and conditions The offer of the British Government is a just and fair one. It is tendered in a spirit of kindness, of friendship, of confidence, and of liberality. Let it be accepted in a corresponding spirit on our

COMPLIMENTARY REFORT .- "I knew Mr. Lincoln in early life; he commenced his life as a grocer."-Senator Douglas.

"The only difference between Judge Douglas and myself on the grocery quation is, that while I have stood on one side of the counter, he has been boundly attentive on the other."- Lincoln,